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WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING OPENS

LD111620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A regular session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact opened in Prague today with Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, in the position of chairman.

The following are at the session: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR; General Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR; Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Ministers Lay Wreaths

LD111446 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Participants in the session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee today honored the memory of the unknown soldier by laying a joint wreath on his tomb in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. With military honors and to the strains of the march named for fallen revolutionaries, they then laid a wreath at the memorial to Soviet soldiers at the central burial ground of honor of the Red Army at Olsany cemetery.

GDR LEADERS ASSESS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD111634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 11 Jan 83

["Statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the Results of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Countries on 4-5 January 1983 in Prague" — ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have accepted the report of the GDR delegation on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which took place on 4-5 January 1983 in Prague. They have fully approved the report and the activity of the GDR delegation at the meeting, which was led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and have given their unqualified support to the statement of the Prague meeting.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee took place at a time when increasing dangers are being posed to world peace by imperialism's unbridled course of confrontation and arms escalation. Detente has been badly damaged by this course. As the meeting underlined, forces which are effectively countering this fateful course in international politics and which are in a position to thwart it are, however, gathering strength. Their concerted and purposeful action is able to avert the nuclear catastrophe threatening the vital interests of all peoples.

Particularly in the present aggravated international situation the hopes of the peoples are based above all on the might and strength of the USSR, the socialist community of states, its constructive peace proposals, and its untiring initiatives for improving the international situation. The leading representatives of the socialist community have again emphasized that their states will continue to place their whole international weight and their political and economic potential behind peace.

The Political Declaration adopted in Prague points to an alternative to nuclear catastrophe. The Warsaw Pact states are putting forward comprehensive proposals, acceptable to all realistically minded statesmen and peoples interested in peace, for arms limitation and for reviving and implementing international detente.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers give their assurance on behalf of the GDR people that the socialist German workers' and peasants' state will continue always to live up to its responsibility as a cornerstone of peace in Europe on the dividing line between the two social systems on our continent.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers attribute great importance to the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member states to conclude a treaty between themselves and the NATO member countries on the nonuse of military force and upholding peaceful relations. The GDR regards this proposal as a far-reaching global political initiative. Its implementation would not only have a beneficial influence on the entire international development but would considerably help to banish the threat of a nuclear war. The GDR will do everything in its power to bring about such a treaty.

At the Prague meeting, particular emphasis was given to the fact that the NATO states can gain nothing from the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, due to begin this year. But they can, on the contrary, place a great deal of what has been possible in the European process of detente at risk. The socialist states do not want such a course of events. The socialist countries strongly demand that no new U.S. medium-range missiles be sited in Western Europe and that serious negotiations be held at last at the Geneva talks on ways to achieve a radical reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. Like the other fraternal countries, the GDR supports the Soviet proposals on limiting and reducing strategic as well as medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It regards very highly the initiative proposed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov during the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. In this way the Soviet Union proves that it does not claim a right to have one more nuclear weapons carrier in Europe -- be it missile or aircraft — than NATO possesses.

The USSR's approach to solving the most important problems of the present, which is open and comprehensible to everyone, has met with a strong response in the world and is suited to smoothing the way to achieving positive results in the impending talks between East and West.

The socialist states will not accept, however, a unilateral change in the military balance, and if necessary will take appropriate steps to secure their defense capability. The Politburo and Council of Ministers affirm that the GDR will meet all commitments that derive from this.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers discussed the proposal submitted in the Political Declaration for a Europe free of chemical weapons. They declare the GDR's readiness, together with the interested states of central Europe, to form a zone free of chemical weapons.

The safeguarding of peace, the member states of the Warsaw Pact underlined at their Prague meeting, also determines their policy in shaping their relations with the capitalist states. Political dialogue, the expansion of contractual relations, and mutually beneficial cooperation thus have been and continue to be central to the GDR's foreign policy, a matter of lending stability and impetus to peaceful coexistence.

Good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG are of great importance for the situation in Europe and the world. It is necessary for the FRG also to act in accordance with the treaties that have been concluded, show a willingness to counter the aggravation of the international situation, and maintain corresponding relations with the GDR. Europe must remain a center of peace. Normal relations between the GDR and the FRG cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers underline, in agreement with the Prague Political Declaration, the GDR's constructive actions to help resolve international hotbeds of tension by peaceful means, in keeping with the legitimate interests of the peoples. The GDR will actively continue to develop its relations with the states of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers state with satisfaction that the results of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee are directed at further developing comradely cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries; strengthening their unity and cohesion as well as their political-military alliance, the Warsaw Treaty; and at unifying their efforts in the struggle for peace and progress.

Proceeding on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR will continue to do its utmost to strengthen and deepen its alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have determined the necessary tasks arising from the statement of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

Commentary on Declaration

DW111322 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Guenter Leuschner's international weekly review]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, British Foreign Minister Pym described the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries as a document of great consequences. In this connection he talked about a very important moment in international politics. U.S. President Reagan announced over the weekend that he was going to send Vice President Bush to West Europe to discuss the Prague proposals with the U.S. allies. There is no doubt that some new notes are being struck here which are unusual, especially for such politicians. Can this make us hopeful that reason will possibly gain ground in the existing antidetente bastions, or is this just a tactical evasive maneuver?

Apart from the discussion of our proposals, this is one of the main topics of Western commentators. There are very different views in this respect. Some media criticize the fact that Bush's trip is not to begin for 3 weeks and that this doesn't really suggest much urgency. Others, like the MANNHEIMER MORGEN, believe Bush's visit is intended as an opportunity to take the wind out of the sails of the West European peace movement. So here we again have practical propagandistic maneuvering. Others, alluding to the domestic political situation in the United States, think Reagan will have a chance of Congress' passing at least the largest part of his arms budget only if he shows more negotiating preparedness toward the Soviet Union. Finally, DIE WELT, which is known for its extremely anticommunist stance, in its editorial today allegedly sees a new phase in Reagan's policy. As it says somewhat periphrastically -- capital cannot always be withdrawn in times of serious recession and an antinuclear psychosis throughout the world; it can even become a mortgage if nothing is paid to the account of understanding with the Soviet Union.

You see, dear listeners, the attempt to interpret the new notes leads to very diverging and perhaps even confusing answers. There is much talk now about confusion in the West. The only thing that seems to be certain is the fact that neither of the two governments can discard this Prague declaration with the old standard phrases, be it out of mere responsibility, fear of the loss of every political credibility, or a mixture of both. Some people in the West are worried about the propagandistic effect -- as they call it -- of our proposals on the man on the street. Others, obviously including President Reagan, anticipate differences between the United States and its West European partners. In the last analysis, these, too, are standard phrases, not arguments.

What is objectionable about the fact that the so-called man on the street -- the mature citizen -- accepts reasonable proposals as being reasonable? Who must be afraid of that? As for the differences with NATO, they could be easily removed. If the Prague declaration is a document of great consequence, as Foreign Minister Pym said, wouldn't it be appropriate for NATO, being the counterpart of the Warsaw Pact, to jointly discuss it? Couldn't the NATO ministers for once convoke a meeting discussing not more weapons or more arms expenditures, but a joint, concrete and constructive response to the proposals of the socialist countries? Wouldn't a peace program of NATO be an adequate, timely, and urgently necessary response to the program of the socialist countries? We are not afraid at all of this sort of common interests. But perhaps others are afraid?

Nobody will deny what is said in the Prague declarations, dear listeners, namely that despite the many different aspects of the current problems the perspective of Europe and the world largely depends on whether it will be possible to eliminate the distrust between the two largest military-political alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and to reduce the level of confrontation. If this is correct -- and it is undisputed, as I said -- the practical conclusion could be the dissolution of the two alliances. This could be done step by step, beginning with the abolition of the military organizations. We have been prepared for many years to do both things, and those who claim this is propaganda only need to test us.

Until now NATO, for whatever reasons, has rejected negotiations on the issue. Okay, then a beginning will have to be made on the next lower level. This brings us to our proposal to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force between the two alliances. The socialist countries have no intention of attacking anyone. The NATO states have also declared that they have no aggressive intentions. If this is so, there should be no obstacle to starting negotiations on a treaty on the renunciation of force. Let's consider nonetheless what objections could be raised. I only know of two reasons that the West sometimes gives. First, the renunciation of force is already contained in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and therefore a treaty is not necessary. Second, there is no guarantee for observing it, and therefore, disarmament is a better and more effective way.

POLAND: CEMA ANNIVERSARY MARKED, PROBLEMS NOTED

AU111721 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8/9 Jan 82 p 6

[Janusz Karkoszka commentary: "Results and Possibilities"]

[Text] In Moscow 34 years ago there was a conference of representatives from European socialist countries in which delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union took part. Summing up the preliminary experience gained in economic development and cooperation between these countries, the participants in the conference decided to set up CEMA.

It was recognized that only by means of a joint effort would it be possible for the six countries then to speed up their economic and technological development, raise the industrialization level of countries with underdeveloped industry, more quickly bridge the gap separating these countries from the highly-industrialized nations of the world and improve the people's standard of living.

Summing up the 34-year-old activity of CEMA today, we can confidently say that the council which was set up in January 1949 has passed its test, and cooperation within the CEMA framework offers those countries belonging to it the most favorable and most stable conditions for further development. The comprehensive and planned cooperation between the CEMA countries has shown its virtues during the time of serious perturbations on the world market, and has also proved favorable for countries experiencing deep economic difficulties (for example our country today).

Stages of Cooperation

The beginnings were modest. In the initial stage of its existence, CEMA concentrated on speeding up the postwar reconstruction of the member countries' economies and on creating the foundations for socialist industrialization. Thus, CEMA's activity in this period mainly depended on coordinating bilateral trade relations between its members and on giving technical assistance.

In the second half of the fifties there slowly arose a need to widen economic cooperation to directly cover the production of materials. A coordinating system for the development of raw material and power-producting branches was introduced.

The changing external and internal conditions within the community of countries meant that at the end of the sixties, the first plans for more profound changes in the organization's style and form of work began to appear. The result was that a "complex program for socialist economic integration" was adopted at the 25th CEMA session in 1971. This document contained a complex system of forms and tools which linked the general goals of integration with individual projects in specific sectors.

Joint Advantages

The results achieved by the member countries of CEMA, particularly over the last dozen or so years, are considerable. It is notable that these results were achieved despite the presence of various economic problems in individual countries and despite the fact that most of these countries were affected by external changes in the world economy.

These results are evidenced by the growth rate of the national income in CEMA countries. This growth rate has recently been markedly higher than in industrialized capitalist countries. For example, between 1971 and 1979 the national income rose by 31 percent in the 24 countries belonging to the OECD, by 31 percent in EEC countries, and by 62 percent in CEMA countries. This gap is smaller now because of the drastic drop in our country's national income.

At the same time the CEMA countries increased their part in world industrial production from 18 percent in 1950 to over 30 percent today. Today, therefore, the CEMA community as a whole is the most dynamically developing economic region in the world.

A characteristic example of the cooperation which is favorable for all CEMA countries is the constant growth in trade, which has increased by four times in the last 10 years alone. The developed industries of the member countries means that most of the machinery, equipment, crude oil, iron ore, and other raw materials which are purchased can be purchased within CEMA itself. At the same time an important role is played by the joint construction by the CEMA countries of such industrial installations as the "Friendship" pipeline, the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, combines in Ust-Ilimsk, Kimbayev and Erdenet, and many other things.

Scientific and technical cooperation brings measurable results. This cooperation is concentrated on basic sectors of each CEMA country's economy, such as energy and fuel, machinery construction, food production, electronics, light industry, and transportation. Numbers speak about the extent of this cooperation. In the seventies over 16,000 research tasks were completed, 1,600 new types of machines and equipment were developed and about 1,200 new forms of technology and over 1,300 new kinds of materials, products, and preparations were introduced.

This balance sheet of 34 years of CEMA cooperation, far from complete as it is, must give satisfaction to many. One must admit, however, that although the results achieved are pleasing, they could have been better if it had been possible to eliminate the restrictions which make cooperation less effective.

Despite the considerable progress, the division of labor within production or within science and technology is still unsatisfactory. Although many bilateral and multilateral contracts were settled in the seventies, the current extent of specialization and cooperation is still rather narrow compared to the possibilities that exist. This result in a still-existing trend to manufacture ranges of goods, which are far too wide, without paying due regard to the social costs of their production.

The role of joint enterprises which today are involved almost exclusively in raw materials investment projects should be increased. The coordination of the purchases of production licenses, which could bring all the countries huge foreign currency savings, also demands control. Examples of this kind of joint activity up to now are not numerous. What are numerous, however, are examples of purchases doubling. This is evident at least in the automobile industry.

It is also necessary to guarantee a sensible rate of exchange between international socialist currency and the convertible currencies of the capitalist countries.

Solving these problems should result in the tasks that CEMA is currently setting being implemented more quickly and efficiently. At the same time all the virtues of the socialist way of management of the new model of international cooperation will fully reveal themselves.

DELEGATION'S ACTIVITY IN PRAGUE APPROVED

AU111928 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 11 Jan 83

["At the BCP CC Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 11 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria heard information on the sitting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, held on January 4 and 5, 1983, in Prague, and gave full approval of the activity of the Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president.

The BCP CC Politburo, the State and Ministerial Councils, share the analysis and estimation made by the sitting of the Political Consultative Committee, of the present-day situation in Europe and in the world, as well as the proposed approaches and initiatives for halting the arms competition, for disarmament, for preservation and unfolding of detente, of world peace. They point out that the stepping up of the international tension and the growing threat of a new world war is the result of the continuing course of confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and first of all by the U.S. imperialism. These circles are trying to break the created strategical parity between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and to ensure military superiority for themselves, to be able to dictate their policy to the world "from the position of strength".

The Political Consultative Committee paid particular attention to the alarming situation on the European Continent. The fulfillment of the NATO plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium range missiles in Western Europe will lead to a (?faster) deterioration of the situation, to a new round in this nuclear arms race.

To this alarming and perilous course the Warsaw Treaty member-states oppose the sole reasonable alternative laid down in the Political Declaration approved by the sitting. This is a large-scale, constructive and viable programme for curbing the arms race and halting the nuclear war.

Of special importance is the proposal to conclude a mutual non-use of military force treaty and one for maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states. This is a new peace-loving initiative of the socialist countries, the realization of which will contribute to increasing the trust among the European states, to consolidating the peace and security on the continent and all over the world. Bulgaria expresses a hope that the governments to which the Political Declaration is addressed will attach the necessary importance to it.

The BCP CC Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers are convinced that the new proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states open up vistas to gradual resolving of the urgent problems on which the healing of the international situation and the preservation of world peace depend. For the materialization of these vistas one condition is necessary -- goodwill and a realistic approach on the part of the USA and their NATO allies.

The Prague sitting of the Political Consultative Committee is a fresh proof of the consistent peace-loving policy of the socialist states, of their unflinching care for averting the danger of a world nuclear fire, for a turn from the policy of confrontation to a policy of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation, of peace and international security. The Warsaw Treaty states put their whole international authority, their enormous political and economic potential, in the service of peace.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers declare that Bulgaria will continue in future to be making her contribution to the realization of the noble goals and tasks of the consorted foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries. She will be making consistent efforts for the further consolidation of their unity and cohesion, for improving the political cooperation, deepening of the economic integration and stepping up the cultural cooperation among them -- the most reliable guarantee for success in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

PROSECUTOR SETS LIMIT FOR ITALIAN JUDGE'S VISIT

AU111410 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, January 11 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's chief prosecutor, Professor Kostadin Lyutov, sent a letter to the Italian minister of justice, Mr Clelio Darida.

The letter is sent in reply to the message cabled by Mr Clelio Darida on January 5, 1983.

The letter of Professor Lyutov states as follows: "You have informed me that Dr Martella has reserved for himself the right to avail himself of the invitation to visit Bulgaria at a time when the needs of the investigation carried out by him call for this. If Dr Martella is interested in Mr Bekir Celenk, it is my duty to inform you that he should then visit Bulgaria as soon as possible, within one month at the latest, because due to the fact that we have not been officially informed of evidence on Mr Celenk's participation in the attempt on the pope's life, he can be released from the control of the authorities and, as a foreign citizen, leave the country.

"We express once again our readiness to cooperate in revealing the objective truth in this case. We can discuss with Judge Martella the particulars concerning his visit.

"An eventual visit of Dr Martella will be used to discuss within the framework of the law eventual claims of the Italian side."

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU111918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The official friendly visit to Bulgaria of Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, has ended. At Sofia airport the guest was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov and other officials.

ZHIVKOV GREETS CSSR'S HUSAK ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU111208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president:

Dear Comrade Husak: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I convey to you the most sincere comradely greetings and congratulations, as well as my best wishes on the occasion of your 70th birthday and on the occasion of your being awarded, for the second time, the Georgi Dimitrov Order, the highest Bulgarian decoration.

The Bulgarian Communists and all working people in our country highly appreciate your contribution and the great credit you have earned in the struggle of the heroic Czechoslovak people against capitalism and fascism, in the efforts for the consolidation of the socialist social system and in building a socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

The Bulgarian people greet you as an unshakable fighter for the unity of socialist society, headed by the Soviet Union, and as an outstanding figure in the Czechoslovak and international communist and workers movement.

We highly appreciate the great credit you have earned in consolidating friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR -- a friendship and cooperation that are developing upon the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

These relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation have received a strong new impetus following the visit of the CSSR party and state delegation to our country, under your leadership. I am convinced that these relations will continue to develop in the future to the benefit and interest of both the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples, and to the benefit of the entire socialist community.

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, I wish you, dear Comrade Husak, with all my heart, vigorous health and new successes in the further prosperity of the CSSR, and for the triumph of socialism and peace.

'EXTENSIVE' CONTRACT SIGNED FOR PROJECTS IN USSR

AU1l1245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jan 83 p 6

[Interview with Emil Misovsky, general director of the Technopol foreign trade organization, by Rudolf Nittmann, PRAVDA permanent Moscow correspondent: "The Participation of Czechoslovak Enterprises in the USSR Food Program: Export Prospects" -- place and date not given -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpt] DR EMIL MISOVSKY, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE TECHNOPOL FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATION, RECENTLY SIGNED WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET TECHNOIMPORT FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATION A BIG CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY TO THE SOVIET UNION OF 5 STEEL GRAIN SILOS, EACH ONE WITH THE CAPACITY OF 50,000 TONS, WHOSE TOTAL VALUE IS R42 MILLION.

In addition to 2 such silos which are at present being completed in Uzhgorod and in Kodyma nead Odessa, and these 5 steel elevators, we will deliver -- in accordance with a long-term trade agreement -- to the Soviet Union a further 3 silos at the beginning of the next 5-year plan, 2 of which will be modified for storing rice, Comrade Misovsky said in explaining the overall extent of these deliveries, destined to help to carry out the food program adopted -- in the spirit of the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress -- by the May 1982 session of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRATISLAVA'S TECHNOPOL FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE SPECIALIZES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF VARIOUS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTALLATIONS. THUS ITS DELIVERIES TO THE SOVIET UNION ARE AT PRESENT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR RESOLVING THE TASKS SET BY THE FOOD PROGRAM FOR THE USSR AGRICULTURAL-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. THEREFORE WE BEGAN OUR CONVERSATION WITH TECHNOPOL GENERAL DIRECTOR DR EMIL MISOVSKY WITH THE QUESTION HOW HIS ENTERPRISE AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC UNITS IN GENERAL WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE REALIZATION OF THAT PROGRAM.

[Misovsky] Our participation is really extensive. At the beginning of the 5-year plan, the construction of the (Belkozin) plant in Luga in Leningrad Oblast was completed, for which our enterprises delivered equipment for the production of sausage skins. Now the comrades would like us to deliver equipment for the next stage of the project -- the technology for the production of skins for frankfurters with a capacity of 150 million meters annually. Recently they put on line the second stage of such a plant in the Ukrainian town of Priluky, which will manufacture 110 million meters of sausage skins annually. We are now getting requests to deliver to them equipment for the third stage of the plant's construction, which they would like to build in the coming 5-year plan.

Fodder-manufacturing plants delivered by our mill machinery factory [Tovarna Mlynskych Stroju] of Pardubice are already operating in several agricultural oblasts of the USSR. In the current 5-year plan we are to deliver to the Soviet Union 16 such technological complexes, each of which can produce 20 tons of combined fodder an hour, and at the same time the delivery of a further 30 in the next 5-year plan are being negotiated.

Our deliveries for bread-baking plants are considerable, too. We are delivering 45 bakery ovens to various plants annually.

During the current 5-year plan we are delivering the dairy industry installations for 18 powder milk-manufacturing plants.

On the whole, the exports arranged by Technopol will rise about 50 percent this year compared with last year's plan. Last year, the overall volume of exports to the USSR totaled Kcs600 million. We have increased the original exports plan, totaling Kcs700 million, which we fulfilled already at the beginning of November, by Kcs800 million this year. Our total exports will reach almost Kcs900 million. The main things we delivered in excess of the original contracts were equipment for dairies and other piecemeal deliveries of various machines, production lines and aggregates.

[Question] What about next year?

[Misovsky] Our next year's export plan will have a volume of Kcs1.5 billion. That is 100 percent more than this year's original plan and 78 percent more than we actually undertook. I would like to underscore that this is the first time we have experienced such a sharp annual growth and that in 1985 we will succeed in achieving an overall volume of exports to the USSR of Kcs2 billion. All the key deliveries for the current 5-year plan have already been contracted, and in addition to this the Soviet side is interested in further equipment and production complexes.

[Question] This is really an impressive growth. Are there any new elements in the deliveries or any new forms of trade cooperation?

[Misovsky] The Soviet customers are increasingly asking us to deliver some of the projects as "turn-key" plants, that means that we construct them and fully equip them with all basic and auxiliary installations and hand them over absolutely finished. In this way they want to build a fodder-manufacturing plant in Murom, a meat combine in Mukachevo and other projects. We are now seeking ways of realizing these projects.

I would especially like to mention the possibility of the deliveries of entire agrocomplexes. What is specifically involved now is an agrocomplex in the Valgash district in the Estonian SSR. The comrades from Estonia would like us to build them and deliver equipment for an entire agricultural compound -- 750 family homes, farms, cattle-fattening facility [krmoviaren], stores and other projects, including some plants, for example a parquet-manufacturing plant and a flax-processing plant. This involves 36 separate projects valued at about R500 million, which they would like to have built in the current and the next 5-year plan. True, the realization of such a project will also require proper intergovernmental contractual guarantees, because this really is an extensive action which will involve production and economic units other than those with which our foreign trade organization cooperates.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER STOYANOV

LD111534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgarian minister of internal affairs, in the Rzan Palace in Prague today.

The two representatives expressed appreciation for the results achieved in the past period in the development of relations between their two countries. At the same time they emphasized that in spite of steady progress in economic cooperation, preconditions exist on both sides to render it more intensive and to purposefully implement mutually advantageous long-term plans.

In the talk about the most important tasks in the economic sector, Lubomir Strougal and Dimitur Stoyanov also spoke about experience gained in perfecting the planned management of the national economy.

BANK OFFICIAL OUTLINES FOREIGN TRAVEL PROCEDURES

AU112108 [Editorial Report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 5 January 1983 on pages 1 and 4 carries a 700-word "TC"-signed interview with Rudolf Bohuslav, head of the "foreign section" of the Czechoslovak State Bank's Bratislava branch, headlined "About Some Novelties as Regards the Allocation of Foreign Currencies: About Vacations." The date and place of the interview are not given.

In the opening part of the interview, Bohuslav enumerates the amounts of foreign currencies which will be allocated to Czechoslovak tourists going for vacations this year to the individual socialist countries and to the nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia.

Asked about the way the applications for travel to the nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia will be dealt with, Bohuslav says that applicants for such travel will be selected by a commission especially set up for that purpose, which will "adhere to commercial-political principles" and which will "apply class-political criteria" when making selection. Preference will be given to applicants who have not been to the nonsocialist countries thus far, and in the remaining cases the last journey made to these countries will be taken into the account. The 3-years ruling [stipulating that CSSR citizens can visit the nonsocialist countries every 3 years] "which many citizens invoked in the past" will no longer apply. When making its selections, the commission will take into consideration applicants whose journey is necessary, although they will have to prove the necessity of such journey. As regards journeys overseas, applicants must prove that the person that invited them will cover the costs connected with their stay and transportation.

Last year the authorities "satisfied only 17 percent of all lodged applications and this year we expect a lower percentage of satisfying applicants since the allocations of foreign currencies per person per day are higher." However, as regards Yugoslavia there is a good chance that "we will satisfy the maximum number of applicants," Bohuslav says. When describing the necessary bureaucratic procedure those who will receive permission for their journey will have to undergo to get their travel documents, he adds that tourists bound for the nonsocialist countries will also have to produce a good conduct certificate [vypis z registra trestov].

RUDE PRAVO URGES CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AU111550 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 83 p 4

[Josef Zatopek article: "Paths Toward More Effective Management: The Prerequisite of Intensification Processes in our Economy" -- passages in all capitals published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] The planned management of national economic development presupposes a plan-based development of management itself. This means to chart the long-term targets and objectives of management that we want to attain as well as the activities and methods of bringing them about. In our economic practice, the prerequisites for developing management are beginning to gradually assert themselves within the framework of the so-called comprehensive programs of management development. For the time being, this is happening predominantly at the ministerial and intermediary management levels. These programs more or less follow up the principles of the Set of Measures in the sphere of management and organization and detail them for implementation. What follows are several observations about their drafting, their fulfillment thus far and the development of management in general:

An important part of the development of management should be knowledge that is as accurate as possible, of the goals we want to achieve, coupled with their progressive content. In the programs, these goals mostly concern the attainment of "partial" results and savings in reducing administrative work and manpower; introducing and improving the utilization of computer technology and the instruments and methods of management; redefining the division of labor within, and the organizational structure and set-up of the economic production unit as the intermediary level of management and so forth.

None of these goals is very demanding and they are geared for implementation without effecting any substantial changes in the current management practice. Yet only on the basis of changes -- which must be foreseen, planned, organized, motivated and so forth -- is it possible to achieve the needed progress in management. "The task of management is to ensure the best possible response to changes in conditions by effecting a timely and expedient change in the system of management," says V. G. Afanasyev in his book "Scientific Management of Society."

Management can develop effectively only when perceived as a comprehensive activity whose individual components are interlinked, complement and enrich each other and form an organic whole. When some components of management are overestimated at the expense of other activities -- for example, planning -- the endeavor for a coordinated and expedient development of all management activities is weakened. However, this does not mean that in certain periods and conditions the importance and role of some of them cannot vary. It is the mission and also the art of management to recognize these differences in importance and to develop them in harmony with the overall needs of management.

So far, the programs of management development in the area of information systems and reducing administrative work have been merely a "bandage" on the malignant tumor of management's bureaucratization. That which used to be done flexibly, by telephone, by clerks in charge of the problem, is today done tediously -- in writing, for there must be a file in the records -- and also at higher levels of management. The efficiency of employees and whole departments is being "evaluated" according to the amount of internal memos, letters, reports, statements, records, signatures, flourishes and so forth they produce, without considering the actual results and yield of their work.

Everyone wants to have and needs a written record for everything, for what he has to do and for what he has done (the most frequent answers being: "Submit it in writing," "apply to the chief"...).

In defiance of party and government resolutions, the needs for information-gathering even at the highest levels of management are growing, the amounts of data presented keep increasing, that which is being monitored at lower levels is monitored above as well, involving the need for extensive commentaries on what has been done and what should have been done to fulfill the higher level agencies' guidelines and instructions.

It is being frequently argued that decisionmaking is the most important part of management, that he who manages decides. What are -- or, to be more accurate -- what should the programs of management be all about? Above all, they should establish prerequisites making it possible to reach decisions AT ALL and MORE of them.

Even where the possibilities to decide exist, frequently they remain unused, decisions are postponed, one waits for instructions from above or elsewhere or the decision is made only in "emergency" situations when it costs us too much.

The programs simultaneously aim at a useful distribution and expansion of decisionmaking powers, especially at the lower levels of management. At present, a qualified and nominally "independent" employee of an enterprise who — by placing orders, arranging business deals, building or controlling a project — is frequently responsible for values amounting to hundreds of thousands, can decide virtually nothing, let alone sign. Every demand within the framework of "his" authority, no matter how slight, is decided by his supervisor or the higher level of management. For the time being, the need to apply unity of responsibility and decisionmaking power is a subject only of experts' discussions.

A reasonable distribution of decisionmaking powers should proceed from the principle that decisions must be made where there are the necessary prerequisites for it, especially information. The present tendency to relegate decisionmaking powers to higher levels of management is very expensive, precisely because of the cost of information-gathering.

Our organizational systems, structures and set-ups have been in existence for several decades without any substantial changes. Yet everyone who deals at least marginally with the organization of management knows how little they correspond to the needs of an effective development of management. Instead of being changed and adjusted to the more exacting conditions of the economy's management, they are being increasingly standardized, sterilized and sealed off in functional localities [funkcionalni lokality].

For someone to become a manager he must have "below him" a certain number of people — the more he has, the better pay he gets. An organization is thus "evaluated" according to the number of people at the lower levels and the number of people and supervisors at the higher levels. Why then should anyone bother to change anything?

However, the development of management organization requires, in contravention of the existing division and structure, an ever increasing scope for the assertion not only of supervisors but, above all, of the subordinated staff and the establishment of conditions for their creative utilization and self-realization. This is hampered by an inadequate organizational structure and, frequently, by the supervisors' privileges in terms of function and pay and the methods and style of management being practiced.

Thus, instead of a cooperative style of management providing incentives for the attainment of the best possible results, at many places there is still an autocratic style marked by commands and prohibitions, by enjoining and fulfilling tasks. The subordinated employees suited best for this style are those that are adaptable and less competent, those who display no great initiative.

In past years, great hopes and expectations were pinned on the economic production units, concern-type organizations at the intermediary management level.

However, the promising beginnings of their development have ended up at a parting of roads. The concerns, as the basic economic links of management, are not yet fulfilling the functions they were supposed to; the concern enterprises, on the other hand -- deprived of their developmental, economic and to a certain extent motivation-providing powers -- are fulfilling them in a greatly restricted manner.

Thus -- to the detriment of overall effectiveness -- on the one hand, the management capacities are increasing in number without being utilized and, on the other hand, they are wanting.

It is apparent that the simplified notions of the planning and ministerial agencies about the one-sided advantages of centralization and concentration will have to be replaced by an objective analysis and verification examining at which levels of organization and management, in which areas and activities and under what conditions and prerequisites it is useful and effective to centralize, decentralize or leave things at the existing organizational level. At the same time it will be necessary to see if we can make useful adaptations with the framework of the existing organizational conditions and relations or within other forms of cooperation or integration without a loss of the necessary independence.

In the past years of building socialism, we have grown accustomed to manage the economy chiefly by planning. We have even elevated planning to a law and the unique merit of socialism. It has become so rampant and commonplace that differences, priorities and also the needs and interests of the people are getting lost in its. What other explanation can there be for the permanent shortage of hundreds of types of consumer goods and the constant waiting and considerable loss of time in lines, caused frequently by the sheer uncertainty whether this or that will be available tomorrow or in a week.

What sort of planning is it when the failure to fulfill the plan entails no sanctions against the officials in charge and, if it does after all, then only within the framework of the bonus range. In the planning process, the interests of the producers still have priority over the interests of the consumers, mediocre products over top quality products, a domestic orientation of sales over an exacting foreign orientation. We are planning almost everything but, to a still inadequate extent, that which is most important -- effectiveness and quality and their fulfillment in keeping with the needs of the development of socialism.

It ceased to be true long ago that anyone who has the political prerequisites, experience and who can relate to people is capable of managing. V.I. Lenin long ago wrote: "Is it at all possible to manage something without professional competence, a thorough knowledge of the matter and the knowledge of how to manage?" What is involved is nothing but the knowledge of scientific findings and methods of management, the ability to opt for the correct, optimal alternative of using the existing potentials and the skill to create the necessary conditions for their implementation.

PERIODICAL TO PUBLISH NEW ECONOMIC CODE

AU111520 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 3 Jan 83 p 1

["VS"-signed interview with Miloslav Budka, secretary of the Editorial Office of the economic weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY]

[Text] [Question] In which form will you publish the new economic code?

[Answer] We will publish the full text of the economic code as it went into force on 1 January 1983. The text will include all the recent changes and additions in legislation, especially the latest amendment which the Federal Assembly approved on 15 December 1982. The changes ensuing from this amendment will be printed in boldface. The economic code will be published in installments, as a special supplement of issues No 2, 3 and 4 of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY. It is not without interest that the last publication of the full text of the economic code dates back to 1971.

STATE, PARTY, FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES GREET HUSAK

LD120036 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The heads of diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia also came to congratulate President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on his 70th birthday.

Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir al Hadithi, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Czechoslovakia wished the president of the republic much success in his responsible post and expressed thanks for the creation of good working conditions for the diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak assured the heads of diplomatic missions that Czechoslovakia strives for friendly relations with other countries. I am convinced, he said, that we all want people to live in peace, that it is possible to find sensible and friendly ways to solve the problems which have accumulated, to hold a dialogue between states and to continue the process of relaxation of international tension.

CSSR, USSR Leaders Visit

LD102312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received congratulations on his 70th birthday from the heads of the diplomatic missions in Czechoslovakia. The well-wishers were joined by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, who extended congratulations on behalf of the commission. Tomas Travnicek, speaking on behalf of the delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak's contribution to unifying Communists, nonparty members and members of other political parties of the National Front, and of all social organizations, for the realization of the goals of the construction of socialism in our country. Academician Bedrich Svetska, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Council, handed to Comrade Gustav Husak the Czechoslovak Peace Prize as a reward for his contribution to the struggle for world peace.

Sincere and cordial congratualtions on his 70th birthday were conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak also by Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin. He was accompanied to Prague Castle by other representatives of the Soviet Embassy and a delegation of the representatives of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense. Aleksandr Botvin conveyed to Gustav Husak congratulations and greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, personal greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and congratulations from all Soviet working people.

Many successes in further work and good health was the wish to Comrade Gustav Husak by a delegation of the command and the Political Directorate of the Central Group of the Soviet Armies in Czechoslovakia.

The cordial greetings of the members of our most broadly based social organisation, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, were conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak on behalf of the 3 million members of the Socialist Union of Youth and the Pioneer organization.

The highest Czechoslovak representative was greeted also by the representatives of the WFTU headed by its secretary general, Ibrahim Zakaria; he presented Comrade Gustav Husak with Gold Medal of the WFTU which expresses appreciation for his long-term meritorious work in the struggle for the interests of the working people.

Comrade Gustav Husak received expressions of respect for him as a great man and politician from a delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association and the delegations of the the political parties of the National Front, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Freedom Party and the Slovak Revival Party.

The president of the republic was greeted by the representatives of the churches and religious associations who praised the good relations between the Czechoslovak state and churches. The representatives of the Federal Association of Catholic Clergymen, Pacem in Terris, and the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in Czechoslovakia delivered to him letters of greetings.

Comrade Gustav Husak was further congratulated on his birthday by the following: the representatives of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, a delegation of RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA and other party periodicals and publishing houses, the Union of Journalists, CTK, television, radio and film. Greetings were delivered by a delegation of the journal of the Communist and Workers' Parties, "The Questions of Peace and Socialism." Comrade Gustav Husak praised the important role of the mass media in explaining the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state and in the mobilization of the broadest strata of our people for its fulfillment. He thanked them for the greetings and the responsible work of the mass media and stressed the need for incessant improving and perfecting of its standards.

Socialist Countries Send Greetings

LD112152 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Prague -- Further letters of congratulations on the 70th birthday of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak from top representatives of various countries were made public Tuesday.

The Cuban State Council awarded Gustav Husak the Playa Giron Order. The high Cuban order was conferred on Gustav Husak on the occasion of his 70th birthday and for his participation in the anti-fascist struggle, for his service to the construction of a socialist society, and for his personal contribution to the deepening of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Cuba, their peoples, parties and governments.

Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic and Chairman of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic expressed in their congratulatory letters the conviction that cooperation between the two countries and parties will further successfully develop in the interest of the two countries and in the interest of peace.

General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the State Council Heng Samrin highly appreciated Gustav Husak's share in the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia, strengthening of the socialist community, struggle for detente and world peace.

The personal contribution of Gustav Husak to the strengthening of socialism was highly appreciated in the letter of congratulations by General Secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea and President of People's Korea Kim Il-song who also expressed the hope that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties will further deepen and develop in the joint struggle against imperialism, for the victory of peace and socialism.

General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihan and President Souphanouvong praised especially Gustav Husak's contribution to the development of a socialist society in Czeckoslovakia and to the strengthening of relations between Czechoslovakia and Laos and between their parties and government.

Words of high appreciation were expressed also in the congratulatory letter from General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Revolutionary Council Chairman Babrak Karmal who stressed particularly Gustav Husak's role in the providing of fraternal internationalist aid to the national liberation movements in the world.

Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Premier and Chairman of the Commission for the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed to Gustav Husak's contribution to the construction of a socialist society in Czechoslovakia and to the struggle for peace, justice, equality and progress in the world.

General secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's council and Premier of Democratic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly appreciated the firm stand of Gustav Husak in questions of international policy and his work for the victory of the ideals and aims of scientific socialism.

'Fraternal' Nations Bestow Honors

LD092154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] The highest representatives of the fraternal countries have sent Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, letters of congratulations on his 70th birthday.

The congratulations from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria state: Bulgarian Communists and all the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly value your contribution to and work in the struggle of the heroic Czechoslovak people against capitalism and fascism, and in its strivings to consolidate the socialist social order and to build a developed socialist society in fraternal Czechoslovakia. The Bulgarian people send you greetings as a steadfast champion of the unity of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, and as a promiment figure in the Czechoslovak and international communist and workers' movement.

Todor Zhivkov concludes his congratulations to Gustav Husak by expressing the conviction that the relations of fraternity, friendship and all-round cooperation between both countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples and of the whole of the socialist community. The Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has decided to award Gustav Husak, on his 70th birthday, and for the second time, the Georgi Dimitrov order -- the highest Bulgarian honor.

The letter of congratulations from Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee stresses the following: Hungarian Communists and all our people greatly value the strivings of the fraternal CPCZ, under your leadership, for the cause of peace and international security, for the consolidation of the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement, and for the further prospering of Socialist Czechoslovakia. We value you as a true friend of the Hungarian people, who actively contributes to deepening the sincere fraternity of the Hungarian, Czech and Slovak working people, and to pursuing the progressive traditions of our historic relations. Your last visit to Hungary was an important milestone in our all-round cooperation, which serves the interests of our peoples, in that it further strengthened our joint efforts aimed at further deepening the cooperation and friendship between both our parties and countries.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, states in his letter of congratulations to Gustav Husak: Communists and citizens of our country (?sincerely) value and honor you as an outstanding figure in the Czechoslovak and international workers' movement, as a meritorious statesman and sincere friend of the first German state of the workers and peasants. By your great personal contribution to strengthening socialism and building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, you have stood out as an experienced Marxist-Leninist and consistent internationalist. We combine our greetings on your birthday with the expression of the high appreciation of your merit in developing the firm combat alliance between our parties, states and peoples.

At the proposal of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and Presidium of the Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, awarded Gustav Husak the Karl Marx Order.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stresses in his letter of congratulations to Gustav Husak, the following: Our people and party know your fruitful activity at the head of the CPCZ and of the Czechoslovak state for the good of the Czech and Slovak peoples, and for the construction of socialism and consolidation of peace. We pay particular tribute to your share in developing the close cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to consistently expand and deepen in the interests of our nations, and in the interests of socialism and peace.

By the decree of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gustav Husak has been awarded the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Degree.

The letter of congratulations from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, pays tribute to the share of Gustav Husak in the fight against fascism and reaction. The letter recalls Gustav Husak's merit as a patriot and internationalist, who devoted all his strength and energy to the fight for the happiness and well-being of the Czechoslovak people, for socialism, for the all-round consolidation of the unity and cohension of the countries of the socialist community, of the world communist movement, and of all the revolutionary democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the present day. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal concludes his letter by expressing the conviction that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between both parties and countries will continue to strengthen and deepen to the benefit of the Mongolian and Czechoslovak peoples in the interests of preserving and consolidating world peace.

By decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Gustav Husak was honored with the Order of Suhbaatar.

TISCH ADDRESSES KARL MARX WORK COLLECTIVES

AU111644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Report on address by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, at a meeting with work collectives bearing the name of Karl Marx in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 7 January]

[Excerpt] In a 7 January address to the work collectives in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, referred to the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. He said: "Peace and socialism are one; for there are no classes and no strata in socialist society which enrich themselves from war preparation, organize armament profits for themsleves, or are interested in foreign expansion." When the Russian workers and peasants, under the leadership of Lenin, created the first socialist state during World War I, the first state act was the appeal to all peoples and governments to create peace and preserve it. Since then socialism has been constantly struggling to achieve this goal. If one looks, however, at the capitalist world one can see everywhere the disastrous effects of the economic laws of mobility [bewegungsgesetze] of the capitalist way of production, which were discovered and described by Marx.

The social reality in the imperialist countries is strongly characterized by the deep crisis of capitalism. Mass unemployment and social degradation mark this reality. This applies in particular to the leading power of capitalism, the United States.

Imperialism is trying again and again to find a way out of its internal crises and the restriction of its external power positions by increasing aggressiveness and international adventures. With an unparalleled excessive armament, the most reactionary circles of the United States in particular are trying to change the existing military-strategic balance in favor of the United States and NATO. With this military superiority, they want to blackmail the socialist states. Their aim is to reestablish the hegemony of imperialism, even at the cost of a nuclear war.

"The Soviet Union, the community of socialist states and an ever-growing peace movement resolutely oppose these plans which undermine peace," Harry Tisch concludes. "The 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR showed that the country of Lenin is stronger today than ever before. It consistently continues the advance to communism and resolutely fulfills its peace mission. In the unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, in the fraternal alliance with the main power of socialism lies the guarantee for the further prospering of our GDR."

HONECKER GREETS CSSR'S HUSAK ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU111154 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president:

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak,

On your 70th birthday I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf.

The Communists and the citizens of our country respect and esteem you as an outstanding functionary of the Czechoslovak and international workers movement, as a meritorious statesman, and as a sincere friend of the first German worker-peasant state.

Having been in the ranks of the communist movement from your very early youth, you have inseparably linked your whole life, your untiring work as a revolutionary and politician, with the Czechoslovak people's struggle for their social and national liberation, and with the building of socialism in the CSSR.

You have won everlasting merit in the foremost front of the struggle against fascist dictatorship, especially in organizing and directing the glorious Slovak national uprising.

Your great personal contribution to the strengthening of socialism and in shaping the developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia distinguishes you as a time-tested Marxist-Leninist and a consistent internationalist. For you, friendship with the party and country of Lenin always was, and continues to be, an inalienable principle in your efforts and activities. You have consistently worked to deepen cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and to implement their joint peace policy.

We combine our greetings on the occasion of your birthday with an expression of our high esteem for the great merits you have won in developing the firm militant alliance between our parties, states, and peoples. The high level of profound trust and cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ, achieved during the past decade, and the development of multifaceted bonds of friendship between the working people of our countries are linked with your personal work.

We wish you, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, the best of health and well-being, as well as new successes in your responsible work to the benefit of the Czechoslovak people, the cause of socialsm, and peace and progress throughout the world.

SCHUERER MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD102150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jan (ADN) -- The policy of detente, peace and disarmament must be consistently pursued now more than ever. That was the main point of a conversation between Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of Algeria's National Liberation Front Politburo and prime minister, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. They met in Algiers on 10 January.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the current talks will give a fresh impetus to the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The point was to make good use of available results and experience, and to extend cooperation to new fields. Gerhard Schuerer arrived in Algiers this morning at the head of a GDR delegation for talks scheduled to last several days.

Further Talks

LD112226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Algiers, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR delegation headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, continued its consultations in Algiers today. On the second day of his visit, Gerhard Schuerer had a meeting with Boualem Benhamouda, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Political Bureau and minister of finance. During the friendly talk they discussed the expansion of economic cooperation between the GDR and Algeria.

Gerhard Schuerer also had a cordial meeting today with Mohamed Said Maazouzi, member of the FLN Political Bureau and chairman of the FLN Social and Economic Committee. The two interlocutors expressed their satisfaciton with the constructive consultations held so far between the delegations of their countries, which have reflected the fruitful nature and dynamic development of cooperation.

The head of the GDR delegation also had talks with Brahim Brahimi, the Algerian minister of hydraulics, on strengthening cooperation in the area of water economy, including the training of Algerian cadres, the exchange of experts, and GDR involvement in the elaboration of studies and the implementation of projects in Algeria.

Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine and equipment construction, had talks with Said Ait-Messaoudene, minister of light industry; Kasdi Merbah, minister of heavy industry; and Belkacem Nami, minister of energy and petrochemical industries.

FRG CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FOR 'FALSE REPORTING'

LD121320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN) -- The STERN correspondent in the GDR, Bub, had his accreditation withdrawn today for grossly violating GDR laws and for false and slanderous reporting. Bub must leave the GDR within 48 hours.

'PEACE MEETING' OF SOCIALIST YOUTH ANNOUNCED

AU101439 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 83 p 3

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday a meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the youth associations of socialist countries ended in Berlin. It was agreed to hold a 'peace meeting of the youth of socialist countries' in May 1983 in Potsdam against the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe."

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, reported on the active peace commitment of the GDR youth, whose desire for peace and peace deeds are in complete agreement with the policy of the GDR.

SPIEGEL ON MEASURES AGAINST PROTESTING YOUTHS

DW120843 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Jan 83 pp 16, 17

[Text] Measures against young protesters in the GDR are to be intensified. In a decision on "Increasing Revolutionary Vigilance and State Security," the text of which has arrived in the West, in the fall of 1982, the East Berlin Bezirk SED management ordered: "Attempts to rally...by hostile and criminally prone young people -- particularly through the misuse of musical gatherings, evening literary meetings, and discussion rounds at social and church facilities in the capital -- must be even more decisively stopped. Educational and disciplinary action against negative elements belonging to Berlin sports clubs has to be stepped up considerably." The decision is thus aimed not only against rioting soccer fans but against punk concerts, private readings of literature by authors considered to be critics of the regime, and church peace groups. The document was circulated among "magistrate members; municipal district mayors; directors of combines, enterprises and factories; and chairmen of cooperatives."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER OUTLINES 1983 TARGETS

DW112055 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Summary] In 1983 drainage systems are to be reorganized or newly built on more than 66,000 hectares. This was stated by Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, in a talk with correspondent Ursula Steinbrecher.

Asked about the melioration enterprises share in the GDR's 1983 agriculture target of harvesting some 10.3 million tons of grain so that, among other things, 2.4 million tons of meat livestock and 6.4 million tons of milk can be produced; the minister stated that melioration enterprises and cooperatives will have to achieve performances worth M300 million. The roughly 30,000 working people of the 14 peoples-owned melioration enterprises and of the 161 melioration cooperatives are faced with the task, the minister said, of fulilling the envisaged targets in high quality and on schedule, and in close cooperation with the agricultural cooperatives and state-owned estates. What matters most is to utilize the existing melioration installations even more completely and more effectively.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON 1983 TRAINING COMPETITION

In the item entitled "Combat Groups Start 1983 Training Competition" on page E 5 of the 10 January DAILY REPORT, the phrase "combat groups" should be changed to "workers militia."

MARJAI RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN WARSAW

LD112018 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has concluded his Warsaw talks with Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej. The co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee stated that in 1982 bilateral cooperation developed successfully, extended to new fields and led to the establishment of new forms of cooperation on the basis of which a considerable increase is envisaged by the two countries' goods exchange agreement for 1983.

Economic cooperation can be primarily strengthened by the new, advantageous production cooperations and specialization agreements. In such agreements the possibilities offered by structural changes in the two countries' production pattern are to be taken into consideration. The parties came to a principal agreement on the long-term and high-volume cooperation in the vehicle industry including the joint production and exchange deliveries of buses, lorries and cars. The agreement is to be finalized in the near future.

The Hungarian deputy premier who was met Monday by Colonel General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and prime minister, held talks with secretaries of the PUWP CC Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP, and Manfred Gorlwoda, with Deputy Premier Janus Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, and Jerzy Ozdowski, vice-marshal of the Sejm (parliament), on world policy and world economy, and the two countries' comprehensive cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Tuesday.

HAVASI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD120420 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The results of Hungarian agriculture last year prove that good work and purposeful management lead to success even in difficult economic conditions. This was stated by Ferenc Havasi at the general report-back meeting of the Aszar corn cooperative. The MSZMP secretary and Politburo member spoke with appreciation about the agricultural results in which the outstanding work of enterprises played a much bigger role than favorable weather.

Speaking about national issues, he drew attention to the fact that the people's confidence has been preserved and there is a widespread recognition that harder and more disciplined work is required to safeguard our achievements. The population accepts -- if not with joy, certainly in a disciplined way -- even the most unpopular measures and realizes that had there been other ways of solving the problem, the leadership would have chosen those.

Speaking about this year's tasks, Ferenc Havasi said that our positive foreign trade balance must be doubled. It is encouraging that this task is to be carried out in a (?somewhat) improving world economic situation.

UPI CORRESPONDENT REPORTEDLY DETAINED BY POLICE

NC121113 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 12 (AFP) -- UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) correspondent Ruth Gruber, 33, was reported to be in detention this morning after spending last night in police custody at militia headquarters. Miss Gruber was detained for questioning last night at her office on Pienka Street, where most Western press agencies are located.

Police officials have informed the U.S. Embassy here that she was likely to be questioned in connection with an "offense against the laws of the popular republic of Poland." A police warrant cited the correspondent, who has been assigned to Warsaw for the past two years, as a "witness" in an unspecified affair. Polish law permits a delay of 48 hours before a decision on continued detention is presented to the state prosecutor. Her assistant, Bogdan Turek, 46, was also detained but was released after three hours of questioning.

Miss Gruber's detention followed that of Polish journalist Anna Olszewska, 36, who had also not returned to her home as of this morning. She was said to have received a telephone call at UPI headquarters yesterday morning asking her to pick up film from the Baltic port of Gdansk at the train station here. It has been established that the call did not come from UPI's free lance photographer in Gdansk. Mr Turek said his interrogators alluded to the "package" that Mrs Olszewska was reportedly to have picked up at the station, but he added that he was given no details on the matter.

Western correspondents here cannot recall the detention of a foreign journalist for more than several hours, although reporters were frequently summoned for questioning under national law regulations that were imposed last year. Polish authorities last week refused to renew the accreditation of Kevin Ruane, correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), following what they said was the broadcast of a BBC television program hostile to Poland.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS 11 JANUARY

LD111932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The traditional New Year meeting at Wilanow Palace between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw is taking place at present. Addressing the diplomats, Henryk Jablonski stressed that in 1983 Poland will strive to make the greatest possible contribution to the consolidation of peace, international detente, and international cooperation. We state our support for the maintenance and deepening of dialogue and consultation between governments, statesman, and all social forces which determine the policies of their states. In this field we consider the most immediate task to be bringing about a favorable conclusion to the Madrid CSCE meeting. We particularly count on a decision to convene a conference on ways of constructing trust, military detente, and disarmament in Europe. We state our support for an all-round expansion of economic cooperation, for the elimination of all discrimination and of everything that hampers progress in this area, and for the development of cooperation in the cultural sphere. The chairman of the Council of State conveyed his best wishes to the nations through the ambassadors that represent them, and to the supreme authorities and governments of their states.

The doyen of the international corps, Ivan Nedev, Bulgarian ambassador, thanked him for these wishes. He stressed that thanks to Poland's conduct of a policy of improving the climate of dialogue and cooperation between states with different systems, this country enjoys prestige among the overwhelming majority of nations and governments, and can be proud of the contribution it has made to international achievements. The patriotism, hard work, and creative capabilities of the Polish nation give one reason to believe that the favorable prospects taking shape before it will be realized. The doyen of the international corps conveyed the most cordial wishes for the favorable and all-round development of our country to the members of the leadership of our state who were present at the meeting, and also to the entire Polish nation.

BROCHURE ISSUED ON WESTERN PRESS DISTORTIONS

LD112002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Because there is no reason for Poles not to know what role the Western mass media have tried to play in events in our country, the Government Press Bureau and INTERPRESS have published a brochure: An Exhibition of Nonsense, Or, Poland in the Distorting Mirror of the Free Press.

The year 1982 was recorded as a black spot on the professional honor of the so-called free Western press. There is no newspaper that counts for anything in the West which did not distort the facts concerning the situation in our country. Many wrote about prisoners doused with water, kept in the frost in sports stadiums; about tens of thousands arrested and taken by Antonov planes somewhere far from Poland; about the death of Tadeusz Mazowiecki in prison; about children being taken away from their parents. THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE GUARDIAN, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, THE TIMES, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, DIE WELT, SVENSKA DAGBLADET, LE MATIN AND LE FIGARO all blew the same trumpet.

In the days preceding 10 November, the whole energy and imagination of a considerable section of the Western press and of its Warsaw correspondents were channeled into creating an international psychosis, that on that day a dress rehearsal was to be expected in Poland. None of the newspapers, on the other hand, passed on to its readers the information that, in this year of extraordinary difficulty for us, full of tension and troubles, no more than 21,000 people out of 12 million employees took part in various factory protest actions, and that this happened in about 150 plants throughout the whole year of martial law, out of a total of several tens of thousands of work places.

SANCTIONS BY WEST TERMED 'ECONOMIC WARFARE'

LD120912 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 12 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 12 Jan -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today denounced the Western restrictions against Poland as a form of economic warfare. It said: "The economic warfare is not only the past or the present day. One should be aware that it will constitute a permanent element of the struggle against the socialist system also in the future. Hence, the present economic restrictions cannot be examined as an episode brought about by martial law in Poland, but as a condition-adjusted exemplification of (the warfare's) general course applied already much earlier.

"The economic warfare is built in the NATO system whose cutting edge is directed against the Warsaw Treaty states. It is a major link of operations against the defensive-economic potential of our states. It is being applied selectively and strictly according to the rules of the general theory of the struggle."

"Passiveness towards those actions similarly as making the implementation of their preconceived aim easier would be the worst thing. Hence, there is not only an urgent need to counteract those restrictions but also to thoroughly reconnoiter them and lay down a long-range programme to lower the threshold of the economy's, its defence potential's vulnerability to any disturbances, including the ones brought about by restrictions," wrote the Army daily.

WESTERN MEDIA RESPOND TO GLEMP ELEVATION

LD111502 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Jan -- Today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that the satisfaction expressed by Western media over the announced elevation of Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp to cardinalship could not be taken at face value in view of earlier reporting from Poland.

"Although all the Western correspondents in Poland have expressed their satisfaction over the elevation of the primate (it would amount to bad manners to do otherwise), one cannot escape the impression that in fact it is quite the opposite," the Army daily said.

"Glemp's elevation has greatly undermined the correspondents' propaganda line charted by their political bosses and sponsors. Some of them had even mentioned the name of a successor to the primate, who had won their singular dislike by calling on actors to drop their boycott of state radio and television."

Quoting a commentary by LA LIBRE BELGIQUE on state-church dialogue in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stated that the paper "continues the campaign of instigating the church against state authorities" and added that many Western papers, not to mention the subversive radio stations, have made suggestions of cancellation or postponement of the papal visit to Poland a fixture of their coverage.

"It is just appalling how the forces which are unfriendly and [word indistinct] to Poland are bent on breaking the dialogue between the state and the church and bringing about a conflict in their relations, " the paper wrote. "Equally appalling is the discontent of those forces over the news of cardinalship for Primate Glemp."

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD111548 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 Jan — A Protocol on mutual commodity deliveries and payments in 1983 between Poland and Hungary was signed here today. It sets the value of mutual trade at 766 million transferable roubles of which 404 million roubles fall for Polish export to Hungary and 362 million roubles for imports from that country. Compared with contract obligations in 1982, this year's trade target is 11 per cent higher.

Deliveries of Hungarian marketables will mean much for Poland. In that group, imports from Hungary will exceed significantly the quotas set for Polish exports to that country, according to the protocol's provisions.

Also today, the Polish-Hungarian economic talks chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej and his Hungarian counterpart Jozsef Marjai came to an end in Warsaw. The sides agreed that apart from the provisions of the trade protocol for 1983 other proposals concerning further expansion of mutual trade this year will be also considered. Consideration of new forms of payments arising out of the Polish-Hungarian trade could also help to raise the advantages flowing from mutual economic cooperation, the sides stressed.

Long-term cooperation in the manufacture of buses is planned. Matters linked with coordination of the national socio-economic plans were also covered. In addition, the sides discussed the principal directions of long-term Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation and agreed that wide possibilities still exist in this field. The sharing of experience relating to the functioning of the economic reform was deemed an important matter.

Gwiazda Interviewed on Protocol

LD112328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpts] From 9 to 11 January at the office of the Council of Ministers, Polish-Hungarian economic talks took place between Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Madej and Jozsef Marjai. Today Wladyslaw Gwiazda, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Janos Vas, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, signed a protocol on mutual goods and payments turnover between Poland and Hungary. Immediately after the ceremony of signing the protocol, I invited Deputy Minsiter Wladyslaw Gwiazda to say a few words.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Minister, what does the protocol signed today envisage? I have in mind above all matters concerning the market, of course, especially agricultural and food items.

[Gwiazda] The protocol envisages, first, a growth in the import of market goods, including food items. Concerning market goods, the traditional deliveries of footwear, clothing, hosiery, [word indistinct] leather gloves, furniture, and textiles as well as a number of other goods will be implemented. Among the agricultural goods we will (?import) during the current year are poultry, paprika, fruit, and vegetable preserves. It is surely worth stressing that a significant place in our imports will be occupied by medicines, whose import value should reach a level of Zl.8 billion.

[Question] Mr Minister, will those deliveries of vegetables, fruit, and in particular poultry be such, in your opinion, that their effect will be felt on our hungry market?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. Generally speaking, importing is not able to eliminate market difficulties. The only way to do so is to increase domestic production. On the other hand, imports may alleviate tension on the market in some spheres. I assume that the Hungarian goods will be visible in the shops, and that they may and will just slightly facilitate our life; but they will not solve the problems of supplying the market, of course.

[Question] Will chicken soon be in our shops, or not until some time in the future, (?for example) the second half of the year?

[Answer] After signing the agreement we will proceed with contract purchasing -- that is the relevant centers will -- so deliveries will be able to commence in the next few months.

[Question] (?Furthermore) there is the question of furniture. Once Hungarian and Yugoslav furniture reigned in our shops.

[Answer] Today we are implemetning the import of furniture not only from these two directions, but also, as is known, from Romania and the GDR.

[Question] How will we pay for all the goods purchased in Hungary?

[Answer] With our traditional deliveries, as have been implemented in the past, mainly machinery and equipment and raw materials -- especially as we import raw materials from Hungary -- and also with small quotas of market goods. It is worth stressing here that in our exports we have reduced deliveries of light industrial goods, to which our partners agreed.

[Question] Mr Minister, (?what about) our cooperation with Hungary in the sphere of the automobile industry? Will it now be restricted only to the import of buses, the splendid Hungarian buses, Ikarus, which do not freeze up, and break down extremely rarely?

[Answer] Of course, it will not only be reduced to the import of buses -- which will be implemented -- but also to the import of many coproduction elements for our automobile industry, as well as for export of final products connected with this coproduction import. On our part I have in mind here the Fiat 126, an export which will be maintained at a lower level than over recent years, but it will be maintained.

[Question] Have the export prices of our automobile products changed?

[Answer] Yes, as in the case of some other goods exported by us, in accordance with the system in force both in import and export within CEMA.

[Question] (?Please) tell us what the atmosphere of the talks was like. Today even talks with friends are harder than before.

[Answer] Indeed, the talks were quite difficult; but at the same time they were down-to-earth. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Are you pleased with these talks?

[Anwser] I am satisfied with these talks, of course. [end recording]

WALESA 'INTERVIEW' CRITICIZED IN TRYBUNA LUDU

LD111506 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Jan -- Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries two letters from its readers which express indignation over the opinions on Polish-German relations made by Lech Walesa. The opinions were contained in an interview for the West German DIE BUNTE ILLUSTIERTE magazine of 20 December, 1982.

One of the correspondents, a war invalid and former inmate of Nazi concentration camps, said Walesa's remarks had filled him with distaste and extreme pain. The other wrote he and his friends had been shocked by this "shameful and humiliating" interview. Both letter-writers strongly objected to Walesa's phrasing of "we, the Poles..." to which "he had no moral right."

The correspondents were particularly incensed by Walesa's statement that "the Poles and the Germans know what is suffering." "Mr Walesa, there are wrongs which cannot be forgiven either by faith or by history," the former concentration camp prisoner wrote. "Such a wrong was the (attempted) murder of the Polish nation, systematically planned and implemented by the Germans. [no closing quotation mark received]

The other letter-writer said the interview was proof of Walesa's political and historical illiteracy and his lack of national dignity. He termed Walesa's remarks on common suffering of the Poles and the Germans "a compromising nonsense."

PZPR-ZSL SESSION PREPARES FOR JOINT PLENUM

LD111836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee has been held. Basic material for the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee was reviewed and adopted. The Politburo of the party Central Committee and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee have decided to convene on 20 and 21 January this year the joint plenum that has already been announced. It will be devoted to the tasks for the party and the ZSL in developing agriculture and achieving self-sufficiency in food for Poland.

Agriculture Officials Interviewed

LD111908 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee devoted to agricultural policy, food production and the entire range of rural problems will be an event without a precedent, Jozef Kosiol, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL committee and first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, said in an interview given to the paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

At the source of this decision, he said, there is the joint responsibility of PZPR and ZSL to present to the nation a real program for solving the key problems to help Poland emerge from the crisis. The directives of the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium, adopted 2 years ago, draw a picture of a stable agrarian policy and food-producing industry. The plenum will examine the issues of making these directives more precise and of adopting a program that will ensure political, material, social, and technological conditions for the biggest possible production of foodstuffs and their processing, that is to say, the issue of providing adequate foodstuffs for the population.

In the period toward the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982, a draft program in this field was worked out, and in May this year was adopted by the Council of Ministers. Emphasizing that the essence of this program consists in the idea of Poland being self-sufficient in food production, the ZSL secretary drew attention to the fact that two questions are linked with this.

First, we have a limited capacity for importing foodstuffs, both in view of the shortage of hard currency and because of restrictions by the governments of certain Western countries. Food products, especially now, are becoming an instrument of policy, an instrument of exerting pressure on countries (?which are compelled) to import them. Second, we have natural conditions to attain self-sufficiency necessary to safeguard a proper development for the people and a corresponding standard of life.

The agenda for the debate will also include important questions concerning the reconstruction of the domestic market and (?material) expression by the worker-peasant alliance.

CIOSEK MEETS WITH FOUNDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

LD112232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] In Bydgoszcz, Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, has met a 100-man group of chairmen of the founding committees of those trade unions which are either already functioning or awaiting registration. They talked about the delay in taking possession of the assets of the dissolved trade unions, about the training of activists, and about the disputes with the social commissions over their spheres of competence. Minister Ciosek stated that the government is drawing up a catalogue of issues and problems that will be subject to consultation with the trade unions.

COMMISSION ASSESSES FOREIGN MINISTRY FUNCTIONS

LD111854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission has made an assessment of the coordinating functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the totality of the state's activity abroad. The Foreign Affairs Commission, having heard a Ministry of Foreign Affairs report on the implementation of the coordinating functions of this ministry, took a position in which it states that the current international situation, its state of tension and the attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena, the pressure and attempts at economic blackmail and propaganda aggression have meant a considerable increase in the duties of the foreign service, and the growing significance of relations with foreign countries. In the present situation the issue of the coordinating function of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the sphere of cooperation with foreign countries has to be treated as one of the ministry's fundamental statutory duties and as an important task for the state. The Foreign Affairs Commission, stressing the importance of coordinating work with foreign countries, reiterates that Polish foreign policy, serving detente and international cooperation, constitutes a plane that brings together and integrates the whole of Polish society around the great purposes of consolidating the security of our socialist state and protecting peace.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE PROBES YOUTH PROBLEMS

AU111500 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "JHG": "The Council of Ministers Committee for Young People's Affairs in Session"]

[Text] What is the state of the young generation's political and civic consciousness? This was the question discussed by the 6 January session of the Council of Ministers Committee for Young People's Affairs. The session, which was chaired by the youth minister, Andrzej Ornat, was attended by representatives of the leaderships of youth organizations and scientific workers specializing in research into problems of the young generation.

The session stressed that young people greatly differ in their views and attitudes, which is to a great extent a result of the complicated political and economic situation in the country. In addition the young generation's state of consciousness is a result of the psychological-political situation of the entire community.

As the conclusions from sociological research show, in the past few months favorable trends have been noted in the stabilization of young people's moods. Nevertheless, young people continue to display reserve toward the authorities' decisions and to show attitudes of passivity, distrust in the future, and boycott of official life. Many young people's conduct is determined by simplified evaluations of values and authority. At the same time they continue to lack the motivation for suitably taking their place and role in social life.

The session devoted much attention to scientific research into the young generation. There have been many polls and there has been much attention given to various issues of importance to young people. However, such polls and research are as a rule fragmentary and, often, of low scientific value. The present research has focused on the problems of students and has ignored the issues agitating young workers and farmers. The session postulated the creation of a coherent system of interdisciplinary research into problems of the entire young generation. It also asked for the results of this research to be consistently used in shaping educational, cultural, social, and other policies.

The session decided that the institute of research for youth, which has been run by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, should be transformed into a scientific research unit charged with the task of conducting and coordinating national research into problems of the entire young generation. This research should be used by higher schools and departmental institutes and its results should be a factor in the activities and decisions of the Council of Ministers Committee for Young People's Affairs.

The session also discussed proposals for changes in the system of admission to higher studies. The proposals were submitted by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology. The session stressed that it is necessary to take into account not only the results of preliminary examination, but also the evaluations gained in secondary schools, these schools' opinion about candidates, and other factors when considering candidates' applications for higher studies. The session agreed that it is necessary to continue the work and discussions connected with the planned changes in recruitment to higher schools. These changes should also include the differences in young people's opportunities to pursue studies and careers.

The last item on the session's agenda was social readaptation of the juveniles after they leave juvenile and penal institutions. The session proposed inter alia that the number of social custodians be reduced and that of vocational custodians increased. It also proposed the establishment of social readaptation centers, which would house for some time the juveniles released from penal institutions. These centers would make it easier for juveniles to return to normal life and work. Deprived of necessary care such juveniles often go back to their criminal surroundings and run afoul of the law again.

YOUTH UNDER IDEOLOGICAL ATTACK BY WEST

AU111708 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Cadet Officer Andrzej Nierychol: "Young People Are a Target of the West's Ideological Aggression -- Restoring Faith in Ideas"]

[Excerpts] The various stages of socialist transformations in the world have been subjected to aggression by capitalism and imperialism. Although this aggression has taken on various forms, discrediting the proletariat's class struggle and ideology has always been the aim of this aggression. The point has been to impose on the working masses the view of the world professed by the ruling class -- by the bourgeoisie -- in order to consolidate bourgeois rule and to depreciate the achievements of socialism.

Following a period of detente in the seventies, the beginning of the eighties has been a period of intensified ideological aggression by the Western states, with the United States in the lead. Imperialist propaganda is continuing to attack the states of our system with particular ferocity. Its main attacks are being directed at Poland and the USSR.

We should not wonder that the young people have become the main target of the present ideological struggle, because it is their views and attitudes that will determine the future shape of our system. The young generation is -- this is natural -- most susceptible to ideological influence, because it is logical that the views of the world and political attitudes are finally determined at a young age.

Today it is quite obvious that the present crisis is one result of the erroneous sociopolitical policy followed by the former party and state leadership. This crisis has undermined many young Poles' faith in the ideals of socialism. Their ideological crisis is probably most difficult to master. It has been intentionally intensified by the ideologues from the political opposition, who are extremely anticommunist and have often been inspired by the centers of world imperialism.

It would be a mistake, however, to assert that socialist values are alien to most Polish young people. The ninth party plenum declared that most young people are actually ideologically minded and patriotic and want to multiply the achievements of socialism instead of abandoning it even though they are diffident and critical of the party program.

This truth was confirmed by the results of the sociological poll cited by the Politburo report. These results show that almost 80 percent of our citizens under 30 regard as the most important values social justice, the rule of law, and the democratic forms of government and management. It is another matter that the ideological practice of the seventies depreciated, deformed, and often ignored these values. What is more important, the political and economic practice of those years was at many stages of an outright nonsocialist nature. The struggle to restore the splendor of the basic values of socialism is now the fundamental task of the socialist unions of young people. The resolutions of the ninth party plenum are of good service for this struggle. The Central Committee has stressed that youth unions are the party's closest ally in ideologically training young people.

It is worth presenting the sectors in which the ideological struggle in our country has been waged and is being waged with particular intensity.

After August 1980 the centers of foreign subversive ideology and the extremist ideologues of the opposition made efforts to basically reinterpret the history of People's Poland. They sought to convince young people that the Polish socialist system had not successes and that its achievements were of no value. Efforts to falsify the history of Polish-Soviet relations were regarded by our ideological adversaries as a means of consolidating those attitudes.

One of the most important tasks is the struggle to purge lies from the history of Polish-Soviet relations and to demostrate that Poland's great achievements during reconstruction were possible only because of Soviet help. It is necessary always to propagate the truth that Poland was able to reestablish itself in its optimum shape thanks to the USSR's attitude and position in the international arena.

During the present ideological struggle the external and domestic enemies of socialism are seeking to undermine the meaning of the peace initiatives sponsored by the USSR and other socialist countries. Their efforts are meant to justify the arms race in the eyes of world public opinion, a race that is being stubbornly promoted by the United States and its allies. These efforts are being helped by the notorious bugbear of communism and Soviet military superiority. It is always necessary to indicate where the real source of threat to peace lies.

The presentation of the socialist system as a totalitarian and antidemocratic system, one that violates human and civic rights, has been an old, but always topical, motive of the ideological struggle between the two systems. This motive has most recently been strongly promoted by the domestic enemies of socialism in Poland.

The current ideological struggle also constitutes a contest for the meaning of humanism and the concept of man. Marxism stresses the comprehensive development of man's personality and the creation of conditions to overcome alienation. Man so conceived is an active creator of social reality and is able to harmoniously coexist with other people. The opposition of the individual vis-a-vis society is overcome. The dilemma of individualism and collectivism on the strength of this concept is just a seeming dilemma. At the same time, bourgeois theories sanction the fact that while some people live in luxury, more live in poverty.

In the area of theory there is also a contest going on for the validity and scientific status of Marxist theory. Various arguments are being trotted out against Marxism, and we should note their remarkable evolution. These arguments range from the charge that Marxism is totally false through the admission that it has serious scientific virtures, provided it is necessarily "updated." Efforts are being made to prove the spuriousness of the Marxist forecasts about the future of capitalism and to show the irrationality of the Marxist economic model.

Marxism is a comprehensive theory, one with whose help it is possible to understand and change surrounding reality. With the help of Marxism it is possible to effectively unmask bourgeois ideology and to lay bare the interest this ideology is supposed to justify and protect.

Polish young people are being subjected to various influences. Our educational system is not coherent. Aside from the family, schools, mass media, the party and youth organizations, it is also the church, the subversive foreign radio stations, and the weakened, but still alive, political opposition which fight for the soul of the young generation. It is not infrequently that the credibility of the socialist educational front is being questioned.

That is why we must always remember the truth popularized by Marx that no weapon is more dangerous than the weapon of theory and that ideas become a material force as soon as they are able to enrapture the masses.

BRIEFS

ZSL PERIODICAL -- The new periodical of the ZSL, TYGODNIK LUDOWY, started today. It will be sold in 16 voivodships in Wielkopolska, Pomorze and northwestern Poland. The weekly is edited and published in Poznan. The periodical includes social economic themes, while at the same time taking into account the problems of agriculture and feeding the nation. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 11 Jan 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY EAGLEBURGER

AU111940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/1/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on January 11 in Predeal Lawrence S. Eagleburger, special envoy of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, undersecretary of state for political affairs.

The guest addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial personal message and best wishes from Ronald Reagan, president of the United States. Thanking [him], President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the President of the United States be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

The positive evolution of the Romanian-American relations on most varied planes was emphasized during the talk, and the wish was expressed to further expand them, in the spirit of the principles comprised in the documents and understandings reached at summit level, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Within the exchange of views on international life, stress was laid on the need for action to be taken for the political, negotiated settlement of the states of war, of all inter-state disputes, for the accomplishment of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the success of the Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms and strategic arms, for the freezing of the military budgets and the reduction of weapons, for the conclusion the soonest and in positive results of the Madrid meeting, for the strengthening of European security and collaboration, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order, for the salvation and consolidation of peace the world over.

The undersecretary of state expressed his gratitude for the interview granted, and his satisfaction at being received by the Romanian head of state, at exchanging views on the relations between the two countries as a whole and on some major aspects of the international political life.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

It was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. David B. Funderburk, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest, and Mark Palmer, assistant undersecretary of state for European affairs, were present.

ROMANIA LIBERA CITES ROAD TO SOCIALISM

AU102006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 10 Jan 83

["Socialism, the Purposeful Doing of Every People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] After the single model of socialism was rejected and invalidated by life and historical development, after theoretically the idea was accepted of a multitude of ways of peoples' passage to socialism, attempts of differentiation of the notion of socialism appeared in scientific, politiologic, philosophic debates, and even within the international communist and working-class movement, reads an article signed by Dr Pavel Suian (ROMANIA LIBERA, January 10).

This is how came into being the concepts of "real socialism" and "Eurocommunism", "European socialism", "Asian socialism", "African socialism", "true socialism", "developed countries' socialism", "developing countries' socialism", "democratic socialism", "authoritarian socialism", "humane socialism", etc.

Some of the adjectives of socialism were set even by the communist parties of socialist countries, while others were and are used by the bourgeois propaganda in the campaign for diminishing the solidarity of the socialist countries and the prestige and appeal of the socialist ideas.

It is the right of every party to characterize the way it wishes the socialism it builds or wishes to build, the author writes, stressing that this right of every party to characterize the socialism it builds does not entail also the right to oppose its own socialism to the socialisms being built in other countries or to those that other countries wish to build.

Nobody has the right to assess that the socialism a certain country is building is "better" or "more scientific" or "more real," "more democratic," "more humane," or more "orthodox" than that which is being built in another country or which is comprised in a communist party's programme. The more so as we live precisely in the epoch in which more and more peoples pass or declare for the passage to the socialist road and each and everyone has to take account both of certain general principles or laws and of most diverse national realities.

Many of the newly independent states built on the ruins of colonialism come to the conclusion that the capitalist development pattern does not suit them. Consequently, many countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia opt for non-capitalist development strategies, some of them even confessing the wish to build a socialist society.

Obviously, the socialism of an African country would not be identical to the one of a European country.

The Romanian Communist Party uses no adjective to qualify the socialism being built in Romania. For the current stage, the party's programme has set a strategic objective materialized in the thesis of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Starting fom the general laws and from Romanian specific realities, in defining this strategic objective the Romanian Communist Party meant to comprise all facets of social life: material base, political organization, science and culture, and ideological activity.

The Romanian Communist Party considered that the general name of socialism suffices, as it fully matches the fundamental exigencies and principles of the revolutionary theory.

In a so diverse and contradictory world as ours, nothing should be done to diminish the unity of all forces of socialism or dishearten more peoples' passage to socialism.

The RCP considers that the thesis articulated even by Marx and Lenin, according to which the peoples' passage to socialism would occur in a great diversity of conditions and would lead to new forms and practices keeps fully valid and is fully corroborated by life, that the passage to socialism in a series of developed capitalist countries and in the developing countries will take differing forms. This will enrich the treasure of revolutionary theory and practice. Consequently, any form of socialist construction being carried on in a country is real and meets the necessities.

The Romanian Communist Party repeatedly substantiated theoretically and demonstrated with practical examples that the establishment of the strategy, ways and means of struggle for power and then for building socialism is the sovereign and inalienable right of every revolutionary party, of every nation in the last analysis. It is only the nation, through its legitimate representatives, only the revolutionary parties of every nation that are acquainted with the national realities and socio-political aspirations, it is only they that know the local traditions and peculiarities due to the national history, geography and development level; it is only they that know and are able to express the will and wish of the national and statal communities. The only fair, natural position is to absolutize no experience, no concept, no orientation, strategy or tactics, since each of them is generated by specific realities and conditions.

If we stress the primordial importance of every nation's sovereign right to freely organize its life as it wishes, and firmly emphasize that one of the prerequisites of peace is the strict observance of the principles of states' sovereign equality, and the non-interference in internal affairs, this does not mean that we are against dialogue and exchange of views, against discussing various social realities, national examples, political concepts, economic theories and strategies. On the contrary, Romania is willing and interested in as broadest dialogues as possible between equal partners, dialogues starting from good will and conducted in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and regard.

The diversity of experiences, of methods and way must not generate blaming and branding, since nobody but the nation is entitled to censor its state's, its party's or ruling parties' policy.

The mending of the errors can only be made by the sovereign nation in the forms, ways and moments it choses and wills. Just like socialism cannot be built in a country where people do not feel themselves equal to one another, in a society whose members are not dignified and do not profoundly and completely respect one another, socialism is crippled if it is not able to impose the strict observance of the fundamental principles of international law, among other things, of the principle of sovereign equality mutual regard and non-interference in internal and external affairs.

Giving various adjectives to socialism skips the fact that the socialism being built in every country, in order to be genuine, has to take over and creatively develop all elements of the national progressive thinking and equally take account of the concrete historical and national conditions. The classics of the revolutionary thinking have unquestionable merits which can be neither denied nor diminished by anyone. But it is equally true that socialism is built in no country starting from nothingness.

Socialism is the millennary dream of mankind. Enlightened thinkers of all times and all places, nations and peoples fought with their brains, speech and deeds for the building of a society characterized by justice and equality among people. The ideas of socialism were born, as it is well known, from past progressive thought, being a synthesis of the most enlightened thoughts, plans, political and philosophic conclusions of past times. Just like any synthesis, socialism is an end-result and a beginning; apart from explaining the world, it also wishes to change it.

Closely related to the Romanian economic and socio-political realities, expressing the will and wish of the Romanian nation, the progressive politicians and men of culture of all Romanian provinces fought with the weapons they deemed to fit their nature and character, for their people's social and national freedom, for its enlightenment and for a better life.

The Romanian proletariat, that emerged relatively late in the Romanian historical arena, took its place naturally and unhesitantly in the vanguard of the socio-political movements for the homeland's modernization and progress. From its very first political battles, the Romanian proletariat wrote on its standard the following desiderata: Liberation from exploitation and poverty, defence of the country's independence and sovereignty, the Romanian nation's right to organize freely and independently its internal life, the solidarity with the righteous struggle for independence of the other oppressed nations.

The similarity of the progressive thinking of the Romanian politicians and men of culture and the socialist ideas of Marx and Engels easily explains the fast appropriation and dissemination of Marxism in past century's Romania. When neither Marx nor Engels had acquired their later prestige and valuation with the Western socialist movement, the leaders of the Romanian proletariat and the progressive thinkers grasped the newness and value of Marx' and Engels' ideas, espoused them and incorporated them into the national thought and tradition.

The first political party of Romanian workers continued and amplified also the Romanian people's traditions of international solidarity, yet another reason for which the Romanian socialists had established so early close and lasting relations with Engels, with other leaders of the Western worker movements.

Had the socialist ideas not been so deeply and strongly rooted in the Romanian ideology, the Marxist ideology would not have been so fast, easily and lastingly received and assimilated in Romania.

The fact that the Romanian socialism has specific features is explained certainly by the peculiarities of Romanian society, by its historic heritage, by the Romanian nation's specific character and features, writes the author in conclusion.

OIL MINISTER VLAD ON INCREASED TASKS FOR 1983

AU072028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Romanian Oil Industry To Fulfill Increased Tasks" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/1/1983 -- In 1983, the speciality minister, Gheorghe Vlad shows in SCIENTEIA, the Romanian oil industry is to fulfil increased tasks as regards extraction: 13.5 million tons crude, 38 billion c.m. gas and 370,000 tons gasoline. These figures exceed the initial provisions of the five-year plan. All the steps taken so as to extract the set quantities, the minister mentions, are based on the recent orientations of the RCP National Conference, the special programmes which stipulate the promotion of modern technologies, the improvement of the activity entire in this domain.

First of all, the geological research will be intensified in priority zones in point of oil resources, more than 2.5 million meters will be drilled, especially in deep geological structures, at more than 8,000 meters. The exploitation of the industrial oil and gas resources discovered in the Black Sea will continue. The drill speed is to grow 20 per cent or so this year, while the time taken to dismount, transport and mount the equipment will go down 15-45 per cent contingent upon the type of equipment. The growth of the drill speed and volume will allow of commissioning 1,200 new drilling rigs.

Special attention will be paid, the Romanian minister of oil shows, to the application of advanced methods of increasing the extraction final factor. In 1983 recovery methods will be applied to another 25 deposits, the number of the deposits thus treated going up to 251. C. 1,000 wells will be drilled in the oil area near Bucharest with a view to introducing the thermal procedures of crude recovery. Numberous drilling rigs will be modernized. More than 600 new drilling rigs will be equipped with automatic radio or wire operation. The exploitation in closed circuit will be also expanded to another 10 drilling rig parks with a view to gathering crude light ends. Measures are set for the increase of the crude inflow in wells, the extension of the system of gas-lift, the generalization of methods experimented in the past year. At the same time, wells with big diameters will be drilled and oil mining systems will be developed.

Numerous new installations, compressors and high capacity pipelines will be added to the technical dowry of the natural gas network; new methane wells will be drilled and commissioned.

As for the training of the needed staff, the minister shows that in 1983 over 14,000 highly skilled young oilmen will be present in extraction units. Brush-up courses will be held for cadres and a series of schools for a high training of chief drillers will be set up.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE DISCUSSED

AU101227 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 8 January carries on page 2 A 2,000-word article by Ilie Tanasache entitled: "Has a New Human Right Been Invented, 'The Right To.... Smuggle'? -- A Foreseeable Epilogue to the Illegal Traffic of Subversive Literature."

The author says that "a group of faithful and Christians from Alabama, Texas and California" have been saying on Radio Free Europe what they "see" as happening in Romania, namely persecution of the faithful. They provided names of Romanian citizens who were arrested for smuggling Bibles and who have not been heard of since. The truth, says the author, is that those people, followers of "the Host of the the Lord" and of the "Jesus for the Communist World" movement -- which the author describes as a "reactionary organization made famous by its antisocialist propaganda" -- were paid by those so-called religious organizations to smuggle into Romania such subversive literature as the pamphlet "Fill the Void," "Biblical Advice for Young Couples," pornographic magazines, as well as cigarettes, liquor, Japanese stereo systems, engines for inflatable boats, car tires, and so forth. Thus, far from being a case of "human rights" and "religious freedoms," as Radio Free Europe would have the listeners believe, those people were guilty on two counts: bringing in subversive, illegal literature, and evading customs duties. After providing additional details about the persons involved, the author concludes:

"The above account clearly shows what kind of 'constitutional right to express and practice religious convictions' those people were exercising, and that the sentence passed on them by the courts was in keeping with the deeds they committed. Since any additional comment would be superfluous, we will only ask one question: Is it possible that in those countries where the protests originated smuggling and evasion of customs duties and income taxes are among the 'constitutional rights of citizens' or what are termed human rights? We sincerely doubt that.

"So why, and especially over what, is there so much ado?"

SUNDIC VIEWS BUSH, SHULTZ TRIPS, WORLD RELATIONS

LD111636 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The two closest associates of U.S. President Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Shultz, are getting ready to visit West Europe and the PRC. These visits should in fact constitute the beginning of the U.S. counteroffensive against the increasingly frequent peace proposals by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. The road is tortuous and not much easier than the road leading directly to Moscow.

Vice President Bush will not find it at all difficult to win over the U.S. European allies for possible negotiations with the USSR and to convince them that there are encouraging signs in the postures adopted by the East. However, when he starts explaining to them the 2 years of delays and refusal to negotiate with the East it is hardly likely that this will be understood and accepted in the way wanted by the United States. The United States does not admit what the West European countries know: The reason more conciliatory language is being used vis-a-vis the Eastern bloc is that President Reagan is not satisfied with the results of 2 years of military and propaganda rivalry with the USSR.

It is true that West European countries did not totally accept confrontation with the East and even when they had to do it they did so with circumspection and with a lack of resolve. As a matter of fact neither of the two roles earmarked for it by the United States suits West Europe -- that is, to be a front line and impenetrable bulwark against the East or a transit station on the road to Moscow, depending on what best suits its ally.

What suits West Europeans best is the Chinese advice given a few years ago that they should be an independent force between the two superpowers and not a ground for their mutual rivalry and attempts to outwit each other. Since the United States is preoccupied with major economic problems, which have given the arms race secondary importance, and since it is also aware that West Europe suffers from the same malaise, on this occasion it is likely to be more considerate both in qualifying Eastern peace proposals and in the demands which are unpopular in West Europe. If Vice President Bush is coming to Europe with this intention President Reagan can hope that, if he so desires, he can less painfully travel along the road leading to a meeting with Yuriy Andropov.

As far as concerns relations with China, which Secretary of State Shultz is due to visit, the situation looks different from what it was 2 years ago. The Chinese can be both an easy and a difficult partner, but that depends mostly on the United States. The United States must be clearer and more consistent as far as Taiwan is concerned, and as far as the situation in the so-called big triangle is concerned the situation is such at the moment that little or virtually nothing can be gained by playing the Chinese card in the negotiations with Moscow. Nor has Moscow the slightest intention of giving away anything gained in its relation with China during the first round of talks. China is still upset by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and by the Soviet support for Vietnam in the war with Kampuchea, but it is upset far more by the uncertainty along the Sino-Soviet border. This is the most important issue for China, as indeed it is for the USSR. This is the explanation for why during the talks held so far -- and they will soon be resumed in Moscow -- significant progress was attained, with much likelihood of this problem being removed from the agenda.

BORBA EXAMINES PACT PROPOSAL, 'BLOC DIMENSION'

AU111525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jan 82 p 8

[The "The World This Week" column commentary by Vlado Teslic: "Initiative of Warsaw Pact Countries"]

[Text] If the goal of the Prague summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries was to open a dialogue on improving relations between East and West, then this has been achieved. Everything else contained in the proposal of the seven Warsaw Pact countries is subject to questioning and may continue to be a matter of dispute for a long time to come.

In any event, the Warsaw Pact countries have retained the initiative by proposing specific measures to preserve peace. In the contemporary world, disturbed by the increasingly deteriorating relations and the arms race, such a proposal can be a good deposit on the sensitive scales of international relations.

The West continues to be in an increasingly thankless position in which it has to react to the initiatives of the other side and is making no real attempt to parry them. Is this so because it underrates them or is it because it is unable to make its own peace proposals?

In any event, this time it will be more difficult than it has been until now to characterize the proposals of the other side as yet another revival of the "peace offensive" containing no "essentially new positions," as something that is already incorporated in the UN Charter or in the Helsinki Final Act and as something "which cannot replace the removal of all missiles and all weapons."

The international situation is simply such that any peace offensive is better than any war offensive and that an agreement on renouncing the use of force is more promising than the use of force.

However, any initiative of this kind is valid only to the extent to which it corresponds to realities and to which it is acceptable to and in accord with the interest of those to whom it is directed. The Western powers' restraint in their first commentaries and their skepticism, but also their readiness to consider the Prague proposals, are interesting in this connection. It cannot be excluded that, because of the difficulties which it is encountering in its armament efforts, the West will counter the offer from Prague with its own proposals. As a matter of fact, all appearances point to the conclusion that, despite the different approaches and interests, the dialogue between the blocs has already begun and that it will be conducted through various channels for a long time.

An increasingly apparent agreement of the USSR and U.S. leaders about their readiness for a summit meeting on condition that it is preceded by good and thorough preparations also points to this conclusion. After all, why would a proposal on non-aggression be unacceptable if, as Genscher says, "non-aggression is also a policy of West Germany and the entire Western world?" This, naturally, is no reason to renounce the "zero option" which the British minister of foreign affairs says is "better than a nonaggression pact."

Those who consider the international relations in a more complex way are left with the much more difficult and thankless task of uncovering also the other dimension of the Prague meeting. This is the known bloc dimension which, after a long period and the crisis in which the blocs have found themselves because they failed to provide solutions to the key problems of international relations, is again presented as the only option. It is presented not only as the guarantee for the security of the member countries but as the principal factor for remedying the world atmosphere.

We have always believed that the independence and equality of all countries are the essential prerequisites for this. As a matter of fact, has not everything of importance attained in the sphere of detente, international cooperation, security and progress been achieved within the framework of the United Nations or the Helsinki conference and with the involvement of the nonaligned and other nonbloc countries and their principles as the new key factor of the world policy of peace and progress?

This does not imply that, in all this, there is no room for agreements between the blocs if they contribute to improving the climate and to more quickly solving some major problems such as those of disarmament or of global talks between North and South. In any event the fact cannot be overlooked that in the past 30 years or so the blocs have not reached a single agreement by which they have improved the international climate. This fact has resulted among other things in the rallying of nonbloc countries in the Nonaligned Movement which has offered a real alternative to the world by struggling for a general detente, for security on the basis of complete independence and equality and for cooperation and development on the basis of the principles of equality and noninterference.

Is not the present crisis also the result of the bloc rivalries and divisions, threats, undermining actions and accusations and ideological and economic wars, something which is always used also to close the ranks of the blocs?

The Prague meeting did not provide all the answers to these and other similar dilemmas and fears because it views world relations primarily through the prism of East-West relations. In any event, the Prague declaration stands as one of the platforms for solving the existing crisis. Its bloc prism is at the same time yet another encouragement to all nonbloc countries to continue along the road on which they have embarked in the struggle for peace.

FOREIGN LOANS EXPIRE UNUSED, MANAGEMENT CITED

AU112020 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 82 p 5

[Toma Milic report]

[Excerpt] The underdeveloped republics and Kosovo very slowly and insufficiently use the loans approved by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In the previous 5-year period, only 27.3 percent of the loans of $1,042,000,000 approved were used and the present situation is similar.

However, the approved loans are also slowly and insufficiently used by the developed areas. Out of 48 loans with a total value of about $2.4 billion approved for our country by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development during the last decade only 21 were fully used. The remaining ones are being used at an average of about 40 percent. The underdeveloped regions are allotted more than 60 percent of all the loans granted to Yugoslavia.

Loans Expire

According to the situation at the middle of this year, Kosovo failed to utilize $300 million out of the $366 million worth of loans approved for it. Bosnia failed to utilize more than $147 million out of $359 million and Macedonia still has $148 million to use out of $289 million. Several loans for Montenegro were approved at a value of $233 million, but only half of this amount has been used so far.

Because of numerous circumstances, but most of all sluggishness, disorganization and bad management of some investment projects, we have been deprived of the right to utilize some parts of the loans. For instance, $2.2 million of the loan approved (from the second line of credit) for Macedonian, Montenegrin and Kosovo industrial development have been lost in this way.

Something similar happened to the first loan earmarked for the Bar harbor, Montenegro, which was approved in 1979 at a value of $44 million. More than $1.5 million have been lost.

It is justifiably feared that some more loan facilities may also expire during this and the ensuing years for the same reasons. As was said by the Federal Secretariat for Finance, almost $1 billion still are unused from the 33 loans in effect since 1976.

There are some objective reasons for the delay, but there are also cases when it cannot be understood. For instance, an agreement was concluded with the world bank in 1978 on a loan of $55 million to the Bosanska Krajina agro-industrial project in Banja Luka, which was supposed to be used until October 1983. However, only $4.3 million have been used so far. Another example: A loan of $148 million was approved for highways in several of our republics and provinces in 1979. The loan was to be used until June 1980. The time limit has expired and only $53.4 million were used. A second loan for the Bar harbor amounting to $50 million was concluded in 1979. The time limit expires about the end of 1982 and about $42 million is still left.

Unjustified Sluggishness

Why were only $200 million used out of the $330 million lent last year? In the Federal Secretariat for Finance they say that the basic problem is in the high domestic share in a loan: The bank provides only one-third of the total estimated cost of a proposed project.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES JAPANESE TOUR

LD111918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 11 (TANJUG) -- The intensification of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan was in the focus of a meeting held here in Tokyo today Tuesday between a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and President of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations Yoshio Inayama. Yugoslav-Japanese economic relations it was set out at the meeting, must be expanded from their current classic trade frameworks to higher forms of economic cooperation, especially joint investments and ventures on third markets.

Reporting on yesterday's contacts the Yugoslav parliamentarians had with Japanese Premier Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe, Japanese dailies today give prominence to Nakasone's statement that his government wants to uphold Yugoslavia's efforts to overcome economic difficulties. The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation headed by Assembly President Raif Dizdarevic, is visiting Japan at the invitation of the Japanese parliament.

Rozic Meets JCP Leader

LD111920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 11 (TANJUG) -- Relations between the League of Communist of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Japan have been positively developing and there is readiness on both sides for further promoting them, it was asserted here Tuesday during the meeting between Tomyo Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP], and Dr. Marjan Rozic, member of the LCY Central Committee.

Nishizawa and Dr. Rozic also discussed the situations in their two countries and in the world in general. Dr. Rozic is on a visit to Japan on a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

FRG POLICE OFFICIALS VISIT, PRESENT EQUIPMENT

LD111504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- A delegation from the FRG Federal Ministry of the Interior, led by Dr Heinrich Boge, president of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau, is paying an official visit to our country. He had talks today in the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs.

Proceeding from the results attained during the successful cooperation between the two government departments so far, says the statement on the talks in the Yugoslav Secretariat, both sides made the assessment that future actions of internal affairs organs should be expanded within the framework of overall relations between the SFRY and the FRG. This refers, first and foremost, to suppressing all forms of organized international crime, including international terrorism, and preventing illicit drug traffic.

Today Dr Boge and his associates were present at the presentation of technical equipment to curb illicit drug traffic which the German side delivered to our security organs. The value of the equipment is DM1,600,000. This represents a high tribute to the results attained and confirmation of the successful cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two countries, which in the future will intensify in all areas. On behalf of the Government of the FRG, this technical equipment was presented by FRG Ambassador to Yugoslavia Horst Grabert.

LCY PRESIDENCY MEETS, ASSESSES KOSOVO SITUATION

LD112156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 11 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) met in session here Tuesday and considered the political and security situation in the Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, evaluating progress in political circumstances there as positive.

The Presidency also evaluated as positive overall work underway in Kosovo with the aim of a consistent realization of the LCY platform on Kosovo. The Presidency voiced the need, too, for going on with organized political actions in all enviroments and with the Central Committee's and other socialist forces' full efforts in stabilizing the overall situation in Kosovo. The Presidency also approved the LCY's tentative programme for international cooperation in 1983.

Sukrija Decries Hoxha's 'Senselessness'

AU111636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Waving a nationalist flag, Enver Hoxha is trying to impose himself as the leader of all Albanians not only within their state but outside it, primarily in Kosovo as well as in Macedonia, Montenegro and throughout Yugoslavia. This was said by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at an election conference of the League of Communists in the Army unit commanded by Antun Lukezic which was held in Pristina recently.

We have seen to what senselessness the presence of Machiavellian behavior can lead. This very same Enver Hoxha has for 2 years now kept on the tribune besides him war criminals who stained their hands with blood in Kosovo in actions against the Albanian people and against other peoples, as well as against the Albanian brigades that fought with them. No choosing the means, he wants to demonstrate a patronage over all Albanians, or rather that he represents all Albanians.

Ideology of Nationalism

On a nationalist-based strategy, Enver Hoxha wants -- as Comrade Sinan Hasani recently said at a youth conference -- to be some kind of a king for the 6 million Albanians throughout the world, he wants to be their leader. What is involved is obvious: Through the ideology of nationalism and irrendentism, Enver Hoxha wants to delude the Albanian people and to create for himself a position outside the borders of Albania. We, not only the Communists but every citizen here in Kosovo and elsewhere where Albanians live, must say very clearly: These are tendencies, attempts at creating the fifth column for his own goals.

Why do the Albanians, particularly in their latest speeches, particularly attack the Serbian people, Yugoslavia's leadership and even the Yugoslav People's Army? Why do they base their entire political propaganda and diversions of all kinds on a constant return to a history in which allegedly the Albanians enjoy no national rights in Yugoslavia. This is a vampire-like resurrection of the greater-Albanian ideology and territorial pretensions, precisely at a time when the peoples and states in the world are waging a struggle to find roads of peace and cooperation. They want to go along the roads of changing borders; however, it is well known where every disturbance of relations between states and countries leads. This could not and cannot be imagined without a shedding of blood and war. For this reason the threats which Enver Hoxha addresses at Yugoslavia are laughable, tragicomical and Don Quixote-like. Enver Hoxha perhaps counts on somebody's support and is looking for somebody's alliance in this turbulent time of bloc competition and hegomonism.

The game which Enver Hoxha wants to play in the Balkans is very dangerous. He wants to introduce suspicions into the relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors. He accuses us of sending in diversionists. He tries to disturb the relations between our country and Italy, Greece and so forth. He announces how they will defend themselves if an attack comes from Bulgaria through Macedonia on Albania and calls on Albanians to defend Albania. He speaks as if the Albanians in Yugoslavia were in his pocket. Well, you see how Enver Hoxha is searching for allies among the nationalists standing on a treasonable, fifth column platform.

Adventurous Game

We must tell everyone to his face, Ali Sukrija said, that the Albanians in Yugoslavia, as well as all other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, will defend the SFRY, their socialist homeland, with all means and with their lives against any possible aggressor. The Albanians have lived for ages and will continue to live with the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and in the SFRY. Through our armed revolution, the Albanians in Kosovo had come to their full freedom and responsibility and only in such a free country will they be able to build their future on the principles of our self-managing system and full national equality. For this reason we must explain in the League of Communists and in the broad people's masses what such tendencies mean.

Here in Kosovo, and throughout our country, we must resolutely and clearly perceive Enver Hoxha's adventurous game at Yugoslavia's expense, a game which he is trying to play in the world in offering an "alliance" -- I do not know to whom. These are very erroneous calculations which can be dangerous, primarimly for the Albanian people itself, its independence and its destiny. It is a good thing that the Albanian people know this, that they know what fate is being prepared for this small country, what Enver Hoxha's adventurous and despotic policy is imposing on them, Ali Sukrija stressed. He added that such utterances by Enver Hoxha are transparent, while his behavior is unworthy of the "first man" of a country. This only shows the panicky situatior in which Enver Hoxha has found himself.

DANAS SCORES CARDINAL-ELECT ON POLITICAL STANCE

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[Text] Zagreb, January 11 (TANJUG) — The cardinal's hat which will be conferred on Archbishop Franjo Kuharic of Zagreb on February 2 assuredly reflects the Roman Catholic pontiff's recognition of his work. But it also constitutes an obligation to further promote relations between Yugoslavia and the Holy See in keeping with the protocol signed by the two sides and the Yugoslav Constitution's provisions governing relations between the church and the state.

Summing up the effects of the decision taken by Pope John Paul II to raise Archbishop Franjo Kuharic to the rank of cardinal, the Zagreb weekly DANAS gives a short review of Kuharic's hitherto work.

Admitting that the Zagreb archbishop has given considerable contribution to good relations between the church and the state in Yugoslavia, the daily says, nevertheless, that under him the Roman Catholic Church has remained in essence, "ideologically conservative, turned towards the past and clerically militant".

Archbishop Kuharic's statements have often met with justified public criticism indignation and denial, writes DANAS. He perceived the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia as a monolithic hierarchic structure which should play the role of a social force parallel to the state and other social structures and act as a "spiritual leader and linchpin of national rallying". The weekly points out that a church organization of this conception would be above the system in the position of an institution for public criticism of the existing social and political theory and practice.

"If anyone can speak of the history of the Croatian people, it is the church which lives in their midst and which has been present in all the centuries of this often difficult and painful history so that this church simply becomes the soul of that history," the weekly cites one of the archbishop's statements.

The archbishop is reproached for allowing the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia to depart too much from its own authentic values through continuously linking and identifying the religious and the national.

While basing its strength and growth on a reaffirmation of its own past, the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia has missed the chance to transcend the mortgage of its former alienation which has sometimes led it to act contrary to the interests of the people although it often claims to speak in its name.

In a social community in which a number of other religious communities are active and whose fundamental social principle is that of socialist self-management, consultation and agreement (?making), the church has had an opportunity to promote a climate of mutual respect and dialogue in building a common and more humane future, the Zagreb weekly's analyst holds.